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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The esteemed Press sputters a good dea under rebuke, but it is young yet and wil learn in time that it is better to insert half a column of facts than to have as "exclusive information" five columns of "news"

sexes are drawing salaries from the public treasury under the Tammany regime-a division. At that time the sovereignty of fact which makes the control of New York | the United States over Florida was the city of more importance to Tammany than the control of the general government.

While prominent Democratic papers here about are not saying much about silver, the Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, and like silver papers are as eager as four years "Whatever strengthens Bryan strengthens silver," it declares; "while the whole world knows that if elected Presi dent Mr. Bryan will do all in his power 'to restore free coinage.'

George Alfred Townsend, who is always entertaining and sometimes accurate, holds that John R. McLean and his Washington partner, ex-Representative Beriah Wilkins, the owner of the Washington Post, responsible for the candidacy of Ad miral Dewey, since both, directly after Mr. McLean's defeat in Ohio, considered Admiral Dewey as the man to beat Bryan.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is a Demowho subscribes to all the cardinal patriotic man. For that reason his triumph Senate is cause for general congratulation. With no Republican party and two Demociatic parties in Alabama, Republicans de sire the success of that Democratic faction which is most progressive.

The Democratic organs which have started in by giving the amounts of mone which the Republican national committee to be believed this early in the campaign The Carnegie company and the Federal Steel Company are not managed by mer in harmony with the Republican policy indeed, Mr. Carnegie has spoken of con tributing to Mr. Bryan if he comes of against expansion

The talk that our beet sugar industry will ever be able to supply one-fifth or even nsume is preposterous, and the sooner it is dropped the better. It is ridiculous t m that because Germany and France when less revenue is required, the people a third more for their sugar than do those of other countries to keep alive a sugar industry that can never supply the needs of the country.

March reached the unprecedented figure of \$134,313,348; in March, 1899, the value of exports was \$103,559,689; in 1896, \$75,574,185; in 1893, \$66,516,571; that is, our exports last March will double those of March, 1893. December is usually the month of greatest exports, but only in December, 1898, were they as heavy as last March. For the nine March the total value of our exports was \$1.053,832,675-an increase of 53 per cent. of-the-way Democratic editor assails the Chinese wall of a tariff which keeps us out of the markets of the world.

The bill relative to trusts which Mr. overstreet will present to the judiciary framed with great care and goes as far as Heve the Constitution will justify in the regulation of trusts, monopolies, corporations and joint stock companies which seek to evade fair competition. The bill is are combinations that are not prejudicial to the public interests, as well as those that are pernicious. It requires all combinations of capital engaged in commerce between the States to publish, periodically, of their capital, earnings, expenses, profits, dividends and other details of their busiembracing its essential features, will be passed by the House during the present

To state that Colonel Wilson "rattled off the points of the speech" which Governor Mount would deliver to the State convention if he were requested to preside, when between which and the pure romance of

be done without a vote of the State committee, which selects the temporary chair- | United States is to cultivate genuinely man-a fact of which the Journal was friendly relations with Great Britain withing after the Press announced the selection of ex-Representative Hanly and gave the reasons why Senator Fairbanks and be permitted to become a cause of strife or others desired that Mr. Hanly should pre- used to stir up bad blood in political camside. The fitness of the selection of Gov- paigns. Referring to this subject the Lonitself to Republicans all over the State. The wonder is that a real newspaper had not discovered that fact.

HISTORY LESSON FOR DEMOCRATS. The Brooklyn Eagle, a conservative paper, which was wholly Democratic until the advent of Bryanism, gives a "little history" in a recent issue which should have weight with those Democrats who are trying to be alarmed over the imperialism and colonialism of the Porto Rican law. As it is the misfortune of most Democrats not to be able to peruse such a Democratic paper as the Eagle, its effort to refresh the Democratic memory will be summar-

Florida was transferred to the sovereignty of the United States by Spain by treaty which was ratified in 1821. treaty was made and ratified by a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate, Mr. Monroe being President. The treaty of cession guaranteed to the inhabitants of Florida religious and property rights, and stateship in due season. A Democratic Congress enacted a law creating a temporary government in Florida, appointed by the President, upon which was conferred practically all the powers formerly exercised by the Spanish Governor. An attempt was made to amend the bill so as to provide that the Governor should exercise only those powers compatible with the Constitution of the United States, but this amendment was voted down by the At the present time 47,190 persons of both Democratic House without a division. Then the original bill was passed without same as the sovereignty of this government is now over Porto Rico.

> Andrew Jackson became the first Governor of Florida. There can be no doubt all the functions of his Spanish predecessor. In the latter part of 1821 a dispute arose between General Jackson and Judge A Spanish official had been put in prison and an attempt was made to release him United States, Judge Fromentin's commission as territorial judge and the act of Congress of 1789 authorizing all United States courts to issue this remedial writ. Govmentin that neither the Constitution nor and that Congress had passed only two the other for the prevention of the importation of slaves, which related to the Terwere the only acts which the judge could

What followed is both important and instructive, because it was Democratic action. After Governor Jackson's action had been called in question the documents in the House it was proposed that the papers affairs. Another suggestion was made that part of the papers be sent to the committee on foreign affairs and a part to the committee on the judiciary. The upshot was that the whole matter was tabled. B direction of President Monroe, John Quincy Adams, as secretary of state, informed and slave-trade laws had been extended to Florida and were the only ones which as a United States judge, could execute.

By an act passed in 1822 a permanent territorial government was created in Florida, but it gave the people scarcely any voice tive council by the President, and required in Washington before they became effec-And yet Florida was a Territory to which statehood had been promised. Thus was imperialism and the rule of the proconsul set up in Florida by Monroe, Jackon and a Democratic Congress.

A BUSINESS OPINION.

The Journal has frequently given extracts from the weekly circular of a bank-The export of merchandise during last by old-line Democrats. In the last circular the following appears:

The question is, will Mr. Bryan be an acceptable candidate to the sound-money and silver coinage occupy a small part in the platform or be dropped altogether? We say no. A thousand times no. Laying aside the impossibility of separating Mr. Bryan from free-silver coinage he cannot possibly be acceptable to the conservative element, no matter by what party name months of the fiscal year which ended with | we may call them. Mr. Bryan is a most dangerous man. He is a disturber of the peace, and seeks to antagonize capital and labor. He is opposed to all corporations especially to the banks. He advocates the inlimited issue of irredeemable paper money by the government, and he advocates approves the Populistic doctrines which are so prominent in the Chicago

That dropping free-silver coinage will

improve Mr. Bryan's chances of election goes without saying. The money question in the last presidential contest was paramount, because it was realized that the election of Mr. Bryan meant the placing of this country upon a silver basis and the consequent destruction of the credit of the Nation, with all of its resulting evils. The passage of the gold-standard bill precluded the possibility of any immediate danger to be apprehended should Mr. Bryan be elected. But every one knows that Mr. Bryan still favors free-silver coinage, and that not making this a major question in the coming contest is simply a sham. If the Democrats would drop Mr. Bryan, together with the silver issue, and nominate a man in whom the people had confidence and whom they could trust, the Democratic party would stand a good chance of electing their candidate. We do not believe that Mr. Bryan can be elected like the national banks, sworn statements | under any circumstances. Independence for the Filipinos under the protection of the United States is chimerical. It will take more than the eloquence of Mr. Bryan to convince the American people that the \$20,000,000 paid for the Philippines, the lives lost and the cost of the war are to be sacrificed for the benefit of the Filipinos or that we are to obligate ourselves to protect them against all comers. In our opinion we are in the Philippines to stay, and we Wright County (Mo.) Progress. believe that a large majority of the people

will indorse this sentiment. English papers are not far wrong in the he had given the matter no consideration. United States and Great Britain are likely independent journalism of the new school, dential campaign. The British lion tailyellow journalism there is no difference. | there will be charges and denials of secret So far as the selection of Governor Mount | alliances, subservience to British interests, for chairman was concerned it was prac- etc. Sensible people will discount the whole tically settled a week ago so far as it could | business and will not be diverted from the

conclusion that the true policy of the out any entangling alliance. We have many policies and interests in common, and those influential of British weeklies, rays:

The better opinion in the United States including, we believe, a majority of the population, is, upon the whole, friendly to us and fully convinced that all the world over British and American interests are the same. Neither nation desires anything except to trade in peace. Of one thing we may be sure, the Americans will not caricature the Queen. In the fiercest of their electoral battles they will respect the aged lady who, forty years ago, was on their side in the civil war, who is now the only monarch in Europe who watches their prosperity with ungrudging pleasure and without the idea that their growth, wealth and influence is a menace to the world.

These friendly expressions will be reciprocated by all Americans who are not governed by narrow prejudice or seeking to make political capital out of it.

So much has been said by newspapers about the making of the Republican platform that it seems worth while to recall the practice of the Republican party on platform making. It has been the custom of chairmen of the State committee to ask prominent Republicans for suggestions on this or that topic. The result has been that, when the convention met, the chairman had a mass of suggestions and resolutions which was turned over to the committee on resolutions. The committee on resolutions is made up of thirteen members, each of whom is selected by the delegates representing a congressional district. This committee, from the suggestions, the drafts of resolutions and the suggestions of leading men of the party, prepares a platform which is submitted to the convention. There will be no departure from this custom this year. Thirteen men of ability and experience will be selected to make a platform and will attend to that

At the Jefferson day banquet of the Iroquois Club, in Chicago, the speeches site view was not read. Judge Tree is one a gold Democrat in 1896. After referring to ritorial expansion he said that "No party can survive long in this country which seeks to clog its growth and make 'a lit tle United States' out of it." He

Permit me, then, in conclusion, to express the sincere hope that the club will continue to maintain its reputation as the principles, which, let it not be forgotten, embrace, amongst others, sound money, territorial expansion, and opposition to that narrow provincialism which shrinks

whatever it touches. Edward Everett Hale is to lecture in Indianapolis this week, which makes timely a reproduction of the following paragraph from a New York paper:

A few days ago Edward Everett Hale celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday. I should be tempted to name him Boston's 'grand old man" were it not for the fact that, although grand, he is not old. The years have been quite unable to triumph over him, notwithstanding the fact that ever since his eleventh year, when he began to write for the Boston Advertiser, he has been one of the busiest of mortals. He is a standing refutation of the misapprehension that hard work is unhealthy or tends shorten life. For many years he has had more irons in the fire than any other eight, he is as young and energetic as he ever was. They tell you in Boston that a stranger once said to a Bostonian: "I'd ike to see Edward Everett Hale while I am here," and that the Bostonian replied: "Nothing easier; just stand on the Comnon and wait until you see John the Baptist pass by, and that's Hale." Those who are familiar with Hale's personal appearance will appreciate this story. He has the apostolic look.

Chicago is about to have a "child-study

longer a popular fad, that the cycle clubs of their popularity, there has been an increase in the use of the wheel by people who use it as a convenience. Those who pass the stores where bicycles are sold can but note that as many people are looking ing house in Baltimore which is managed at wheels as there has been the last two

Cincinnati is to have a "college of journalism." It is expected that the editors of conservative Democrats, even should free- the Cincinnati papers will enter the pre-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Weather Consolations. ways seem pat to her whose purse no cash has had for purchase of a hat.

The Ambush Campaign. "It must rejoice an honest politician to know that he has the people at his back."

"Yes; if they're not incensed Kentuckians with A Diurnal Performance. "Sugar has gone up again." "What's that for?"

"Oh, it has merely got into the habit going up."

A Smart Dresser. "Theodore Tibbs wears gay shirts, doesn't "I should say. Why, he wouldn't stop at awning stripes."

Individual Fruit.

house.' "How so? "He brings a can of peaches to the table with bim at every meal."

"That new boarder is making trouble in th

An Exception to the Rule. "We ought to put more personal warmth in

"Oh, I don't know. A man I knew once put a lot of personal warmth in some letters, and it got him into court in a breach-of-promise suit." Candidate Dewey Has One Supporter.

The heavy editorials, pointless squibs and silly poetry which now seek to show that | the ships from five to eight years." the qualifications of a great commander are incompatible with statesmanship contain nothing new. The same ideas were worked for full value against Washington, Jackson, the two Harrisons, Taylor, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, each of whom hewed a road to the White House with his

H-e-'s All Right. M. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

What is the matter with H. H. Hanna, of lianapolis, as a candidate for Vice ident on the Republican ticket?

THIRTEEN MILLIONS MORE THAN ANY PREVIOUS APPROPRIATION.

ernor Mount for the position commended | don Spectator, the most conservative and | House Asked to Provide for New Battleships and to Pay \$545 a Ton for Krupp Armor.

> DEBATE INTERESTING

NECESSITY OF GREAT NAVY POINT-ED OUT BY MR. FOSS.

Speech by Mr. Cummings in Defense of the Measure-Struggle Probable Before It Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The House today entered on the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the prospect of a struggle ahead over the question of armor plate, building ships in government yards, and the provision in the bill for the coast and geodetic survey. The bill carries \$13,000,000 more than any previous naval bill. To-day Mr. Foss, the acting chairman and Mr. Cummings, the ranking minority member of the committee, defended the bill. The latter declared himself in favor of paying \$545 for Krupp armor, at least until all the ships authorized were built, and said the committee had information, the source of which he was not at liberty to reveal, showing that we could obtain Krupp armor at a price lower than any other country in the world. Mr. Kitchen, of North Carolina, one of the members who signed the minority report, criticised what he termed the general extravagance of the bill and advocated the establishment of a government armor plate factory to protect the government against extortion.

In opening, Mr. Foss paid a tribute to

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, chairman of the committee, whose illness has prevented him from attending the sessions of the House since the Christmas holidays. The bill, Mr. Foss explained, carried a total appropria tion of \$61,200,000, the largest naval appropriation bill ever presented to an American Congress. After explaining the various items in the bill, Mr. Foss said: "We are that if American honor is assailed, American valor will defend. The nation which is armed and ready to fight is the least likely to be called upon to do so. The best peace to guard the proposed Nicaragua canal which, I trust, will never be built, unless the American navy has the right, as it has the ability, to defend it in time of war. While protection to ourselves was the watchword of the past century, commerce ships of American material, fashioned by will build, as we have been building re cently, ships for Japan and Russia, and, in time, by reason of the decreased supply of iron and steel in other countries, we will be building the navies of England, of France, of Germany and the other great naval powterprises beyond the seas unless they know that their own country has the ability to protect them in every port and harbor in the world, and when an American merchantman goes to foreign ports she will go there backed, if necessary, by an American man-of-war, to see to it that she has the rights and privileges of the most favored nations. The American navy will thus play an important part in securing

our commercial supremacy.' WARSHIPS ARE CIVILIZERS. The American battleship would also play, he said, no inconsiderable part in the civilischoolma'am, with her spelling book, may enlighten the mind," he said, "the American missionary, with his Bible, may soften anchored in the harbor of Manila will do

liberty is not license, but that true liberty is liberty under law, respect for order and reverence for justice." Mr. Foss said that, except as to the Maine, Wisconsin and Missouri, the committee had concluded to leave the armorplate question to the House. The committee deemed it unwise to recommend the esfactory. He quoted Admiral O'Neill's opinfon that such an establishment would cost \$4,872,000 and that he did not believe the government should manufacture its armor

more than anything else to teach them that

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, asked if on the direct question of establishing an armor plate factory. be moved largely," said he, "by the considerations which arise when the amend-

ment is presented.' "The gentleman realizes," observed Mr. Underwood, "that such an amendment can be thrown out on a point of order." Mr. Foss said the committee had been largely moved in deciding against the building of ships in government yards by the opinion of Secretary Long that it would cost to build them in government yards twice as much as in private yards. Mr. Cummings, of New York, the ranking minority member of the committee, said the people in all sections of the country recognized that the navy was vital to the United States, as to all other maritime nations. And what was being done? he asked. Three battleships were on the stocks without armor. Three were authorized, with a string attached. They were not even to be contracted for until the armor could be procured for \$300 a ton. This bill recommended two more. Was a string to be attached to that? It would be like voting for a declaration of war and then refusing to provide ammunition. "Why buy rotten armor plate?" inter-

rupted Mr. Ridgely. "Why not make our own armor?" FULL OF BLOWHOLES. "Rotten armor plate?" ejaculated Mr. Cummings, indignantly. "You paid \$400 a ish minister at Washington, the following ton for it after I proved it was full of blowholes. I spent three months in yonder committee room night and day taking testimony, investigating the subject, and my report was unanimously indorsed by this House. But it was buried in the Senate. It is time that the country should understand that the lives of our sailors and marines are endangered by the action of this House and the Senate. The men who fought with Dewey are entitled to the best protection that can be given, especially as they are no longer to obtain prize money.' "Why not make our own armor plate?"

persisted Mr. Ridgely. "The same old story," replied Mr. Cummings, "authorize ships and then instead of building them go to work to build an armor plate factory. That would delay "But you said the armor we bought was

rotten. "Not the Krupp armor. The Krupp armor has seven treatments and is tested by our | for the unintentional discourtesy. own experts. If our experts do their duty we will have done our duty by the men behind the guns.

Continuing, Mr. Cummings raised a burst of applause by stating that he believed in keeping the army and navy in the Philippines as long as a single rebel defied the authority of the United States. "But when we have conquered them," he added, "I and the will have a right to claim the am in favor of treating them as we pro-pose to treat Cuba. On the whole, I think

the Filipinos were more gallant than the Cubans and certainly deserve as fair treat-

Mr. Cummings announced his personal belief in sheathed ships although he was ready to stand by the action of the committee. The committee he said, had taken the word of Dewey regarding battleships and gunboats, but it had refused to take Dewey's word regarding sheathed ships. Dewey had said that sheathed ships could go two years without docking, unsheathed ships but nine months. He had attributed the loss of the Charleston to the fact that she was not sheathed

Speaking of the building of ships in government yards, he said if ships as good as the Oregon, Massachusetts or Indiana could be built at government yards under the eight-hour rate, he would favor building them there even if they were to cost \$500,000 more each.

Later on Mr. Cummings reverting to the question of armor plate, made this statement: "It was demonstrated to the committee in a way that cannot be revealed here that in paying \$545 for Krupp armor we are paying less than any nation in Europe or Asia. England is paying \$587 for the same armor, Russia \$565, France \$650 and Japan \$700. Until the ships already authorized are supplied. I am in favor of buying Krupp armor at \$545. When we are even up I will be willing to talk about an armor plate factory.'

Mr. Kitchen, a member of the committee who signed the minority report, argued that unless the government was in possession of its own armor plate factory the steel companies could hold up the government in the future as they had in the past. A government factory was the only relief from extortion. Krupp armor, in his opinion, could be manufactured as cheaply as Harveyized armor could five years ago. "I am in possession of information." interrupted Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, "the source of which I am not at liberty to disclose, which shows that Krupp armor can be manufactured \$100 cheaper than Har-'The secretary of the navy says that is

npossible," observed Mr. Barber, of Pennsylvania. "The secretary of the navy," retorted Mr. Wheeler, "knows no more about it than the man in the moon. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

ALASKAN CIVIL CODE BILL.

Senate Perfects the Amendment Providing for Mining on the Beach.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-During almost the entire session to-day the Senate had under consideration the Alaskan civil code bill. The amendment providing for the mining of gold along the beach in the district was perfected, after a discussion lasting nearly four hours

When the Senate convened the House amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people was laid before the Senate. As it was about to be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, asked that it be read and then addressed the Senate briefly. He declared it was the function of the committee of the Senate to consider, not to smother legislation. He thought this question had been so thoroughly considered that it was not necessary to send it to a committee and he therefore moved that it be placed on the calendar.

on privileges and elections, said that as and which further provides that the sev-Mr. Butler was disposed to make imputations upon the committee, he desired "I do not," he said, with a snap, quite like to have the senator attack the committee on privileges and elections in advance of its action upon the measure. After further debate the motion to place he resolution on the calendar was withdrawn and it was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Hale presented an additional urgency

deficiency bill, and it was passed without debate. proper district for trial of persons under ndictments of United States courts was

Mr. Davis reported from the committee on foreign relations the following resoluion and it was adopted: "That the secretary of state to send to the Senate a copy of the memorial of Edward Goottfried, a citizen of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and later a consular agent United States at Truillo. State Department, together with all papers, letters and exhibits attached to said mem orial and also copies of all correspondence of this government and that of Peru, and that of any opinions or decisions of the Department of State, in connection with the action of a party of Peruvian revolutionists, against the constitutional government of Peru on and after Aug. 28, 1898 the memorialist, at the time, being consular agent of the United States in Peru

the wrong doers perpetrating, it is alleged depredations on his property and injuries and indignities upon his person in violation A bill was passed authorizing the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company to construct a bridge over the Big Sandy river

TRAINED MEN NEEDED.

from Kenova, W. Va. to Cattlettsburg, Ky.

Consular Reform a Necessity According to James C. Monaghan.

BERLIN, April 16.-James C. Monaghan, where to? Our consuls must answer Hence the necessity for trained men in the country mainly on the strength of thorough technical education. With us consular reform is sure to come. The question Mr. Foss would permit the House to vote | whether this shall be through the Adams or the Lodge bill is more a matter of de tail. Some people in the United States favor Mr. Foss evaded a direct reply. "I shall a consular school, apportioning students, as at Annapolis and West Point. I think a school is not necessary, but special education is, and it would be necessary to apportion consular appointees upon the basis of representation in Congress. I favor making \$5,000 the lowest salary limit for a consul. A consul can do his country as much good as a congressman, and should be paid

Mr. Monaghan will start hence to-morrow for England, where he will deliver several lectures. He will sail for the United States April 25, on the North German-Lloyd liner Kaiser William der Grosse, to assume the editorship of a paper representing manufacturing interests in Philadelphia, and to lecture on commercial and export subjects in the West for the American Association of Manufacturers, dwelling on the importance of industrial and commercial education and industrial art.

MAYOR HARRISON SORRY.

Apologizes for Insulting Duke D' Arcos by Inviting Him to Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 16 .- Mayor Harrison received to-day from Duc D' Arcos, the Spanreply to an invitation to attend the Dewey celebration in Chicago:

"Sir-I return to you, here inclosed, an invitation from the city of Chicago for the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila, which I take for granted has been sent to me by mistake, as it is the first discourtesy I have met | He asked to introduce affidavits attacking with since I came to the United States. "It is impossible for me to believe that you have advisedly asked me, the representative of Spain, to go to your city and rejoice with you on the destruction of the Spanish ships and on the death of so many brave sailors-my compatriots. That would have been simply an insult, and, as I don't ity, and his exchanges with Acting Chairdeserve it and it cannot have been your intention, I am perfectly sure, as I say, that all this is the result of an error. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully ARCOS." yours.

In reply the mayor has written the minister explaining that the invitation was sent through the carelessness or ignorance of a clerk, and extending sincere apologies

The Crucial Test. Minneapolis Times

The municipal elections in Cuba, next

TWO MEASURES WHICH MAY BE IN-TRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

Work of the Special Subcommittee the House Committee on Judiciary Explained by Judge Ray.

IN SHERMAN ACT CHANGES

AND AN AMENDMENT TO THE CON-STITUTION PROPOSED.

Latter Would Give Congress Full Power to Prohibit or Dissolve All Forms of Combinations.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-Two measures directed against trusts were determined on to-day by the special subcommittee on trusts of the House judiciary committee. The special subcommittee has spent many days examining the various remedies proposed, and the conferences were not concluded until a late hour to-day. As agreed on the remedy is twofold, namely, a constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with trusts and a new antitrust law making the following extensions to the Sherman act.

First-Requiring the branding or marking of trust-made goods shipped out of a State, so as to be easily identified as the product of a trust. Second-Prohibiting the interstate traffic of trust-made goods not so branded,

and making them subject to seizure and condemnation. Third-Requiring corporations having a capital of over \$1,000,000 or doing an annual siness of \$1,000,000 to file a report of their affairs with the secretary of state. Fourth-Providing the process of injunction against combinations sending trust-

eign countries Fifth-Prohibiting the use of the mails to concerns and their officials proven to be

Judge Ray, of New York, chairman of the judiciary committee and of the special lowing summary of the measure: judiciary to-day agreed to report to amendment which provides that Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopothe form of a corporation or otherwise,

power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States. "The necessity for this amendment grows out of the fact that it is held by the Supreme Court of the United States that manufacture and production are no part of interstate commerce and cannot be reached under the interstate-commerce clause the Constitution, even though monopoly in manufacture is not restrainable by Conan article of necessity to all the people in all the States and fixes the price at will. 'Another measure amends the act of July 2, 1890, being an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopoly, and known as the Sherman act. The proposed bill increases the penalties fixed by that act, and adds thereto five new sections. The new sections relate

to producing and manufacturing corporations and associations organized or mannopolizing manufacture or production, or olize manufacture. It provides that corporations and associations organized and carrying business for such a purpose shall mark goods shipped without the State in which produced, and that the same shall not be transported or carried without such State when not so marked, either upon the goods themselves, the packages containing the same, or the cars in which shipped. "Articles of commerce not marked may

be seized and condemned when made a part of interstate commerce. It is further provided that corporations and associations organized with or having a capital stock of one million dollars or over, or doing business of one million dollars or over per annum, shall before being permitted to transport their product into any other State or Territory file with the secretary of state of the United States a report making substantially the same showing now required of railroad and other companies

"It further provides that corporations and associations formed for carrying on their business for the illegal purposes aforesaid may be restrained from carrying on interstate or foreign commerce and also provides that such corporations and associations are adjudged illegal designs. Penalties are imposed for violations of the act and jurisdiction is conferred upon the consular service. Germany has made her | Circuit and District Courts and it is made | immense strides forward as an exporting the duty of the attorney general and of the several district attorneys of the United States to institute all proceedings, civil and criminal, necessary to prevent or punish violations of the act, which is to take effect June 30, 1900."

Chairman Hawley reported to-day from the committee on military affairs the appropriation bill for the army. The pay for officers of the line is increased \$453,900. The provision for a military telegraph line in Alaska, costing \$450,000, is stricken out. For a library building at Manila \$5,000 is appropriated. In computing the length of service for retirement of officers and soldiers serving in Porto Rico or the Philippines they are to be allowed double time for such services. The travel allowance for enlisted men discharged is increased warnings. \$2,800,145.

The Coeur d'Alene investigation was resumed to-day with W. R. Stimson, one of the former county commissioners of Shoshone county, on the stand to rebut features developed in the previous testimony. His evidence was to the effect that he was removed from office by the state and military authorities because they thought he would not serve their purpose. He declared in answer to questions that his removal was brought about by the legal and judicial "tools" of the Bunker Hill mine and the Standard Oil Company. Most of Stimson's testimony related to minor circumstances in the affair under investiga-

An exciting controversy occurred at the afternoon session when the petition to the secretary of war from several hundred citizens of the Couer d'Alene district, asking for the retention of federal troops, was presented in evidence. Representative Sulzer denounced the petition as "bogus and fraudulent," declaring that many of the signatures were forgeries, and that other names had been secured by intimidation. the petition, but after an animated controversy these were ruled out, the vote being on party lines. A motion by Mr. Sulzer calling on the President for affidavits bearing on the petition was similarly voted down by the committee. Mr. Sulzer sharply commented on the course of the majorman Marsh were at times personal and emphatic. Messrs. Sulzer and Capron also had several wordy colloquies.

Dr. Hugh France, who is regarded as an important witness, since he acted as coroner when the Bunker Hill mill was blown up, and shared with Bartlett Sinclair in the direction of affairs following that from command of the Yosemite. Lieutenevent, was put on the stand. Dr. France ant M. Johnson has been ordered to the the employ of the Bunker Hill mine, as orders have been revoked. had been alleged, and said he was chosen by the miners as their physician and surgeon, receiving his pay from them. He lescribed the warfare between the union and nonunion men, culminating with the march on the Bunker Hill mine and the

mony, and explained the regularity of the various steps taken. His testimony will proceed to-morrow.

A bill was passed by the Senate to-day. in accordance with the recommendation of Attorney General Griggs, to meet the case of the Gaynor brothers and others indicted in conjunction with ex-Captain Carter, charged with fraud on work done in Savannah harbor and Cumberland sound. The recent decision of Judge Brown, in New York, who refused to return the Gaynors to Georgia for trial, where they had been indicted, induced the attorney general to prepare the bill, the text of which was printed last week.

The President to-day nominated Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Governor

of Porto Rico. Representative Griffith, of Indiana, today introduced a bill repealing the stamp tax on checks, drafts, etc., and on proprietary medicine. Complying with a resolution of inquiry

the President sent to the Senate to-day an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine commission. The statement includes the following items: Compensation of \$10,000 each to Commissioners Schurmann, Worcester

Per diem allowance to commissioners after their return to the United States Secretary to commission (compensation \$8,500, per diem \$3,660)..... Transportation

Household expenditures in Manila... 9,252 Clerical services Miscellaneous The President also transmits with his indorsement a recommendation from Secretary Hay that provision be made for payment to the naval and/military members

of the commission (Admiral Dewey and

General Otis) at the same rate as that paid to the other members. He says they have received nothing for their services in excess of their regular salaries. The War Department is informed that the remains of First Lleutenant John D. Gallagher, Fortieth Infantry, who died Feb. 21 of wounds received in an engagement at Libmaman, Luzon, have been shipped from San Francisco to Louisville,

Ky. They are consigned to Gen. John B.

Castleman, who will have charge of the funeral arrangements. The secretary of war has ordered an investigation made at New York city of the ade goods from State to State or to for- charge that Major John D. G. Knight, corps of engineers, commanding the engineering school at Willet's Point, N. Y., had Roman Catholic Church, in the performance of his religious duties at the army post. It is alleged that the priest had been stopped at the entrance to the post at the point of the bayonet, and that the action of the sentry had been subsequently upheld by the commanding officer. Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, reto permit Catholic priests to administer their offices at army posts, the resolution being based on the alleged action of Major Knight in the case of Father Tierney Representative Fitzgerald was informed by the secretary of war that the matter would be investigated, and if it were found that the officer had exceeded his authority

> he would be relieved. The amount of bonds so far deposited in the treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents. is \$243,270,350. Of this amount \$36,-04,750 was received from individuals and

> institutions other than national banks. United States Minister Irwin, at Lisbon has reported to the Department of State, that the Portuguese government has made all necessary arrangements for the payment of the judgment (amounting almost to \$5,000,000) on account of the award of the Delagoa bay arbitration. As stated in the House of Delegates by the Portuguese minister for foreign affairs, the money can be realized upon the Northern and Eastern railway bonds and the Lourenzo Marques Railroad will remain in the possession of

> Portugal. The details of the President's trip to New York and Canton are practically comdent and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortel-Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, the widow and son of the late Vice President, and Dr. Rixie, will leave here for Paterson, N. J., in a private car attached to the regular 10 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania road next Thursday morning. The presidential party will remain in Paterson as the guests of Mrs. Hobart until Saturday morning, when they will go to New York to attend the ecumenical conference on foreign missions at Carnegie Hall Saturday evening. While in New York the party will stay at Manhattan Hotel. Late Sunday night the party will take a train for Canton, O., where they will remain about three days, reaching Washington on their return

> Thursday or Friday of next week. The postoffice at Lake City, S. C., has Carter (white) appointed postmaster. This was done upon petitions filed by nearly all of the white and colored citizens ing re-establishment of the office and this lady's appointment. The colored people submitted a separate petition requesting her appointment. There has been no postoffice at Lake City since the colored post-

master was killed by a mob two years ago. Senator Thurston to-day introduced a piracy" and also the use of restraining orders as applied to disputes between employer and employes, especially those engaged in interstate commerce. The bill provides that no agreement, combination or contract with reference to any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute shall be deemed criminal, and also provides that those engaged in such acts shall not be indictable for the crime of conspiracy if such act committed by any one person would not be so punishable. It is also provided that no such act shail

be considered in restraint of trade. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has directed that advantage be taken of the rural free delivery established by the Postoffice Department by having carriers on such routes distribute to the farmers cards containing the latest weather forecasts and

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate asking that \$25,000 be placed at the disposal of the secretary of state for the payment of the expenses of a conference of the republics constituting the Union of American Republics which he recommended in his last annual message. The President says in his message that since the date of his annual message "the secretary of state has informed the governments of the various republics of this continent of our wish to see another conference convened, and has received formal favorable replies from some of them in response to my suggestion and an expression of their willingness to send delegates to a second conference. From a majority of the other republics this government has received oral assurances of a similar tenor, so that at the present time the recommendation made in my message is assured of the approval of the American republics." It is not expected that the proposed congress will be held in the United States.

The official order of the commissioner of internal revenue dated March 17, last, fixing April 20 as the date on which the provisions of the last paragraph of Section 0, act of July 24, 1897, concerning the packing of foreign articles with fine cut chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and cigarettes, would be enforced by seizure of the goods, has been extended to June 1, 1900.

Lieutenant Commander William Winder has been ordered to take immediate command of the Michigan on the great lakes in place of Commander P. Garst, whose orders to that duty have been revoked. Captain G. E. Ide has been ordered to comand the New Orleans when relieved said he was graduated from Bellevue Hos- Prairie as the executive in place of Lieupital, New York, and he denied being in | tenant Commander J. C. Gilmore, whose

Clad in silks of gorgeous hue and brilliant with gold trimmings, Phya Prasiddhi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenmarch on the Bunker Hill mine and the dynamiting of the concentrator. Dr. France laid his credentials before President Mcdefended the work of the coroner's jury Kinley at the White House. The new minagainst criticisms made during the testi-